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(1507, 1000)

# LETTER

FROM A

33

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

TO HIS

FRIEND in the Country,

UPON THE

MOTION to address his MAJESTY to settle  
100,000 *l. per Annum*

ON HIS

ROYAL HIGHNESS the

PRINCE OF *WALES*, &c.

IN WHICH

The antient and modern State of the *Civil List*,  
and the Allowance to the *Heir apparent*, or *pre-*  
*sumptive*, of the Crown, are particularly consi-  
der'd.

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L O N D O N:

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(1786)





A

L E T T E R

F R O M A

Member of Parliament

T O H I S

*Friend in the Country, &c.*

S I R,



OUR Desire alone would have prevail'd upon Me to give You my Thoughts upon any Subject You should require; but the Importance of *This* to the Nation, together with the Uneasiness and Complaints it hath occasion'd, considering how essential a Point it is to our *Constitution*, most necessarily call upon every Man not only to know but judge whether what



hath been done upon it was right, (since it will probably be the Subject of Debate again next Session) as well as incumbent upon every Member, who is ask'd, to give the Reasons for his Vote, with an Account of what pass'd upon that Occasion.

I shall therefore more willingly and chearfully comply with your Request to know the Motives, which induced Me to give my Vote for an *Address to his Majesty, to settle 100,000 l. per Annum upon his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.*

You observe very justly, that all the Arguments, as well as the laborious Search into History, to prove that *Princes of WALES* have been, and ought always to be, *dependent on their FATHERS*, on Account of the many ill Consequences, which it is pretended have flow'd from a *contrary Situation*, were intirely given up by the \* MESSAGE, which was sent to his *Royal Highness* the Day before, and that Day communicated to the House. As This was allowing that He ought to have an *independent Provision*, it shorten'd the Debate, by making the *Quantum* the chief Consideration.

The *Manner* of introducing *this Message* was very extraordinary; and though it might be according to *antient Precedents*, yet it had not been done in the Memory of any of Us; and the *Use* made of it was as extraordinary; for

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\* See the *Appendix.*



for after the *honourable Gentleman*, who so well and fully open'd the Affair to the House, concluded with a *Motion for as as loyal and dutiful an Address* as was ever moved in Parliament, another *right honourable Gentleman* introduced the Message from *his Majesty* as Part of his Speech. This was objected to, as not *regular*; but it was urged that it had been formerly practised, and that He might read it to refresh his Memory, though *Part of his Speech*, as indeed He made it, and play'd the *Orator* to the utmost of his Power. *Action, Tone of Voice*, and a *peculiar Emphasis* were exerted to the highest Degree; and You may easily perceive from the remarkable Method of wording his *Royal Highness's Answer*, upon *their best Recollection and Remembrance*, how capable it is of *such Uses*. By these Means, the impartial Reading of it by the *Speaker*, or the Calling to have it read, if any Doubts arose upon it, was prudently prevented; since it was so much calculated for *that Day*, and put to *such an Use*, that every Body was afterwards under the greatest Surprize to find the *Sense and Import* of it so different from what They were before made to apprehend it to be. Nor, considering the great Concern and Surprize, which his *Royal Highness* must necessarily have been under, upon so *solemn and unexpected a Message* being deliver'd to Him, in which it is said, " that the 50,000 *l.* a Year, which is  
 " now

“ now paid Him, might by his Majesty’s far-  
 “ ther Grace and Favour be render’d less pre-  
 “ carious, his Majesty, to prevent the bad Con-  
 “ sequences, which he apprehends may follow  
 “ from the *undutiful Measures*, which his Ma-  
 “ jesty is inform’d your *Royal Highness* hath  
 “ been advised to pursue, will grant to your  
 “ *Royal Highness*, for his Majesty’s Life, the  
 “ said 50,000 *l. per Annum, &c.*” I say, con-  
 sidering the surprizing Manner, in which *this*  
*Message* was deliver’d to Him, one could not  
 expect that the most accurate Words should  
~~not~~ be made Use of in an *immediate Answer*,  
 not deliver’d in *Writing*. But if it is consider’d  
 how pertinent and full an Answer the first  
 Paragraph contains to the *whole Message*, and  
 how the Language runs together throughout,  
 it must be thought a very unfortunate Incident  
 that *the best Recollection and Remembrance of*  
*the noble Lords* did not connect the Sense of  
 those remarkable Words in the *latter one*, upon  
 which so much Strefs was laid, either to what  
 went before, or after them; for it is only thus  
 worded — \* “ After which, his *Royal High-*  
 “ *ness* used many dutiful Expressions towards  
 “ his *Majesty*, and then added; indeed, my  
 “ Lords, it is in other Hands; I am sorry  
 “ for it; or Words to *that Effect*.” — You  
 see, by the *Votes*, that these remarkable Words  
 are particularly pointed out to the Notice of the  
 Reader,

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\* See the Appendix.

Reader, by *inverted Comma's*; but what Occasion was there for *this additional Answer*, or *Report* of it; since it bears no Connection with any Thing *new* before, or after it, and even the *Words* are acknowledged to be so doubtful and indefinite, that it is added, *or to that Effect?* But considering the *Use*, which was made of them afterwards, it might have been more proper, that as the *Message* was deliver'd to the *noble Lords in WRITING*, They had by some Intimation or other obtain'd *their Answer in WRITING*, to prevent Mistakes; or at least, after They had written *their Sense of it* down, with *that remarkable Qualification*, They had in some Way or other communicated it to his *Royal Highness*, in order to know whether it was the *Sense* and *Purport* of what He meant to say; a Thing, which is generally, though privately, practis'd upon *Addresses of Parliament* to any of the Royal Family; lest the Person, who is to report their Answer, should unhappily mistake their Words, or Intentions.

But to consider this Point, without the artificial Glosses of a Day; a *more respectful and dutiful Answer* could not have been made; and every Man, who wishes well to the *Royal Family*, and knows that till the 100,000 *l* a Year is given to his *Royal Highness*, the Affair will be in *other Hands* must be *sorry for it*, as well as *Himself*; for it is the Right of every Member to insist on its being paid to *Him*;  
 or

or whatever Part is not so paid, ought to be taken back again, for the *Benefit of the Publick*, since for *that Reason* only We granted so large a *Civil-List*.

When We likewise consider what pass'd in the Debate upon the *GIN-ACT* last Year, which added 70,000 *l per Annum* to the *Civil-List*, with Relation to his *Royal Highness's* Allowance of 100,000 *l* a Year, and on the Day of Congratulation for his *happy Nuptials*, when *that Point* was again taken Notice of in the House, as well as a *Jointure for her Royal Highness*; nobody could help expecting that his Majesty would have been advised to do it, before any Application could be made in another Manner, as every Body foresaw it would be, if not done before the then *next Session of Parliament*. The *Parliament* sat long enough last Year, after the *Marriage*, to pass a *Bill* for that Purpose; and They are generally so complaisant to *such Bills*, as even to detain them but four Days in the *House of Commons*, as in the Case of the *Princess of Orange*; though it is true that, with the Help of *Whitsun holy Days* intervening, and the not giving any unnecessary Dispatch, as in the other Case, the Act for the present Allowance of her *Royal Highness* hath been ten Days in passing the *House of Commons*; and if it should have taken up so much Time last Year, as perhaps it may be desired to be thought it would, there was still  
more

more than sufficient to have pass'd it in. It seems scarce possible, considering how long the *Marriage* was in Agitation before it was completed, but that the Thoughts of an *Allowance for Him*, as well as a *Jointure for Her*, must have occur'd; for even in *private Life*, when *Parents* themselves marry their *Children*, it is too often the first and only Consideration; and, upon *such an Occasion* as this, it could not possibly be forgot what *both their Majesties* had, when *Prince and Princess of Wales*.

That this was the first Step naturally to be taken, appears from *his Majesty's most gracious Message*, in which He says that his *sudden Departure for Hanover* hinder'd it at the latter End of the *former Session of Parliament*, and his *Indisposition* the Beginning of the *last*.

As *all Messages from the CROWN to the PARLIAMENT* are supposed and taken to be by Advice of the *MINISTERS*, so This no Doubt was the Work of *some able Hand*, by whom *his Majesty* was inform'd of *those undutiful Measures* said to be pursued by his *Royal Highness*, in the Mediation of *Parliament*. This is too tender a Point to be discuss'd here; nor shall I enter into it any farther than only by observing, that the best and most respectful Method the *Prince* could use, in this Case, even supposing any Application



from *Him*, was That, which is and ought to be of the greatest Weight to *his Majesty* himself; the *Parliament*, who granted *this Revenue* to *Him*, for *that Purpose*, and who are the most proper Judges of *their own Intentions*. It would have been much below the Honour and Dignity of the *Heir of the Crown* to pay, like the *meanest Pensioner*, a servile Court to the *most powerful Minister*, in order to obtain That, wherein the *Honour of the Crown and the Royal Family* are so much concern'd.

You will easily perceive that the whole Business of the Day was purposely to be laid upon the *Message and Answer*. Terrors were to be added to the *Surprize and high Colouring* of it. All This was pompously introduced, by declaring, “ that *this Motion* was to determine and dispose of the *legal Property of the Crown*; for it was a *Question of Property*, and That the Dispute; as He was afraid it would be consider'd in an *higher Place*.”— But surely *this Nation* as yet knows of no *higher Place* than *in Parliament*. It was farther urged, “ that it was taking from the *King*, and would be a Violation of *Property*.”— That We have the *Power of Appropriation*, whilst We are granting *Money*, but not afterwards.— That it was a *Rule of the House*, not to enter into any publick Consideration of *Money*, without  
“ Consent

“ Consent of the *Crown*.”—How soon must what pass’d last Year have been forgotten? We then pass’d a *Smuggling Law*, without having the previous Approbation of the *Crown*, though it was very oddly introduced in the *Gin-Act*; perhaps, by Way of Precedent; and in the Debate upon *that Bill*, it was very strongly asserted that the *Revenues of the Crown* were the *Revenues of the People*. If so, have They not a Right to meddle with what is their own? But what is most surprizing, the very next Thing urged in the *same Speech* was a full Confutation of it, and shew’d the contrary; for it was then said, “ that the Motion in the *Convention of Parliament*, for the *Princess Anne of Denmark’s Allowance*, was disagreed to; but, in the next Session, it pass’d *Nemine contradicente* which is an Evidence of the *King’s Consent*, and the Necessity of having it.—That in the *Committee*, it was agreed to be 70,000 *l.* a Year; but *that Resolution* was re-committed, and They then by Address to the *Crown* added to her *former Letters Patent*, for 30,000 *l.* a Year, the Sum of 20,000 *l.* a Year, to complete the whole to 50,000 *l.*—Even This shews the *Parliament’s Right* of interfering, without the *Consent of the Crown*; and that This was so, appears from the very *State of the Fact* itself; for if the *Crown* had consented that it should be 70,000 *l.* a Year, and the



*House* had agreed to it, how could They afterwards reduce it to 50,000 *l*? which plainly shews, as well as the *secret History of those Times*, how disagreeable it was to the *Crown*, and how the *Affair* was compounded, after it was brought in, without the *King's* Consent. Great Stress was laid upon *This*, in Answer to the *Precedent* quoted of the *Parliament's* doing it *Themselves*; as if They allow'd that the whole *Affair* depended upon *that Point*; which makes it necessary to state the *Fact* fully from the *Journals*.

“ A Motion being made the 26th of *March*  
 “ 1689, that the *House* will consider of a  
 “ Provision to be made for a Revenue, for the  
 “ *Princess Anne of Denmark*; Resolved,  
 “ that when the *Matter of the Revenue* shall  
 “ come under Consideration of the *House*,  
 “ They will then consider of settling a Re-  
 “ venue upon the *Princess Anne of Denmark*.”

— On the 25th of *April* following, the  
*House* resolved, “ that out of the publick  
 “ Revenue for the Charge of the *civil Go-*  
 “ *vernment*, (including therein what is to be  
 “ allow'd for her *royal Majesty*, the *Queen*  
 “ *Regnant*, the *Queen Dowager*, the *Prince*  
 “ *and Princess of Denmark*, and the *Marschal*  
 “ *Schomberg*) there be allow'd the Sum of  
 “ 600,000 *l*.” — The 9th of *August*, it was  
 reported from the *Committee*, “ that it is the  
 “ Opinion of *this Committee*, that there be an  
 “ additional

“ additional Provision for a Revenue for the  
 “ *Princess Anne of Denmark*, for her Life  
 “ only, of 40,000 *l. per Ann.* and that the  
 “ Question being proposed, that the House  
 “ do agree with the *Committee*, a Debate a-  
 “ rose thereupon. — Resolved that the De-  
 “ bate be adjourn’d, until the settling of the  
 “ Revenue comes under Consideration of the  
 “ House.” — But *that Affair* never came  
 under Consideration that Session ; for the *Par-*  
*liament* was adjourn’d the 20th of *August* to  
 the 20th of *September* ; then to the 21st of  
*October* ; and then prorogued to the 23d of  
*October*, which was making of a *new Session*  
 at that Time. On the 5th of *December*, the  
 House resolved, *nemine contradicente*, “ that  
 “ it be an Instruction to the *Committee*, that  
 “ They do take Care there be a Provision  
 “ made in the *Bill*, for the Maintenance of  
 “ the *Prince and Princess of Denmark*, for  
 “ this Year.” — Upon This only They did,  
 in Pursuance of their Resolution of the 9th of  
*August*, bring into the *Bill* a Clause, not only  
 for the 30,000 *l.* a Year, granted by King  
*James’s* Letters Patent, but likewise for the  
 additional 40,000 *l.* a Year. This was re-  
 committed, and the next Day, the 18th of  
*December*, the Clause was amended, and the  
 additional 40,000 *l.* was left out ; when the  
 House address’d his Majesty to make a Provi-  
 sion for the *Prince and Princess of Denmark*  
 of

of 50,000 *l.* a Year. This plainly shews that it was the *Parliament's* own Doing from the Beginning to the End ; and that all the Dispute about the Affair must have been about the *Quantum*, which was therefore only the Dispute of a Day.

Another Thing endeavour'd to be shewn was, what the Support of the *Royal Family* costs his Majesty, to imply that no more could be afforded to his *Royal Highness* ; for He had 50,000 *l.* the Duke of *Cumberland* 8,000 *l.* the Princess of *Orange* 5,000 *l.* the two eldest Princesses 5,300 *l.* the two youngest Princesses 2,000 *l.* which makes the whole amount to 70,300 *l.* a Year. To this was to be added a proper Allowance for *Bed and Board*, and extraordinary Works in the *Palace* ; which together might be easily conceived to amount to 100,000 *l. per Ann.* The Conclusion therefore of Course must be, that 50,000 *l.* a Year was the whole Sum, which was design'd by *Parliament* for the *Prince of Wales* ; and the Remainder of what his present Majesty had, more than the late King, was to supply the 50,000 *l.* a Year to the *Queen*, and other private Uses of an upright Administration. But We were told that, upon these Heads of extraordinary Expences to his Majesty, there would be a Saving to Him of 15,000 *l.* a Year, since the *Prince* now keeps his own Table. How much more therefore must it cost the  
*Prince,*

*Prince*, by the additional Tables of the *Princess's* Family, &c? Suppose it only to be 4000 *l.* a Year. This shews plainly that his *present Allowance* is too little ; since above *one Third* of it must go in *Eating* and *Drinking*.

These Arguments, and the Affair of the *Message*, ended with the *most pathetick* and *terrible Reasons* for not coming to a *Question*, upon the *Motion* ;

———— *immedicabile Vulnus*  
*Ense rescindendum.*

No *Father* would forgive a *Son*, for appealing to an *higher Power*. — We ought to avoid giving our Judgment in *this Affair*. — The *King* hath a *Property* in it, and We should stop *this breaching Gap*, which may prove an *Inundation* to drown all. — No *Family* will stand Enquiries into *private Mistakes* — a Victory to *either* — Lord have Mercy upon us! — A Victory to *either* may be the Destruction of *both*.

Having given You a short State of the *Proceedings*, and the Arguments against the *Motion*, I shall now offer my Reasons for it, and prove from History that the *Heirs apparent* of the *Crown*, and lately even the *presumptive Heirs*, have always had a *sufficient Allowance*, independent of the *CROWN*, not from

from the *Precariousness* of it only, but the *Quantum*.

It appears from our *History* and *Records*, without any Thing being proved to the contrary in the *Debate*, that from the 15th of *Edward the 3d* till the *Crown*, by its *Liberalties*, had render'd itself dependent for its Support on the Bounties of the *People*, there was a greater Proportion of an *independent Allowance* annex'd to those *Titles*, to which the *Heirs apparent of the Crown* were born, than what We now claim'd as their Right.

The Revenues of *Wales*, *Cornwal*, and *Chester*, in the Time of *Edward the 3d*, produced 9,302 *l.* a Year; and, considering the Proportion of Money in those Times, they were very great; for We find, when *Henry the 5th* began the Conquest of *France*, that the *Revenues of the Crown* were but 50,000 *l.* a Year; and even so low as the Reign of *Henry the 7th*, they were sufficient to enable a *Prince of Wales*, by settling only a *third Part in Dower*, to make an ample Provision for the *greatest Princess and Fortune* of those Times.

There are *Precedents of Parliament*, for interfering in the Creation of a *Prince of Wales*, whilst very young; and They have even required it, when the *Revenues* alone, annex'd to those high Honours, were a *sufficient independent Support for their Rank and Dignity*; nay, in a greater Proportion than what was

now



now desired. They have likewise inteffered in the *Dowers*, that were formerly given to *Queen Consorts*. They have even gone farther; for They have required that not only *Honours*, but *Revenues*, should be fettled on the *younger Sons of the Crown*; and all This They have done, when the *Revenues* were the *proper Inheritance of the Crown*, and the *People* paid nothing annually to its Support.

If *Parliaments* interfered in those Times, it is not surely less their Right at present, when the *People* pay the whole Expences of the *Crown*, as well as the *Government*, and granted so large a *Civil-List* upon this exprefs Condition, *to make an honourable Provision for ALL THE ROYAL FAMILY*. Have They not therefore a greater Right, whenever They think fit to exert it, to see the *Heir of the Crown* supported with equal Honour to his *Predecessors*, since the *Civil-List* is now so vastly beyond what the warmest Imagination could have ever *suspected*?

The Power and Dependents of the *Prince of Wales*, *Duke of Cornwall*, and *Earl of Chester*, were formerly so great and numerous, that They were of vast Service to the *Crown*, in all domestick Troubles. But these *Revenues*, as well as *Powers*, have undergone the same Alterations with the *Revenues of the Crown*, by the Liberality of *former Princes*, as well as by abolishing of *antient Tenures*; and though

the Power of a *Prince of Wales* is now a meer Trifle, which consists only in making a few *Welsh Parsons*, ( whereas They had formerly the Nomination to *Bishopricks* ) and some little *Employments* ; nay, though the *present Revenue* is not reckon'd above 1,100 *l.* a Year, which in *Edward* the 3<sup>d</sup>'s Time was 4,681 *l.* ; yet even This, small as it is, hath not yet been granted to his present Royal Highness, the *Prince of Wales*.

Notwithstanding the Alterations, which happen'd in the *Revenues of the Crown*, from the Time of a *Prince of Wales*, in *Henry* the 7<sup>th</sup>'s Reign, to one under King *James* the first, when the *People* paid so great a Share towards the *publick Expences*, the *Prince's Allowance* was much larger, in Proportion, than what is now contended for. The Revenue of *that King*, upon a Medium of several Years, produced 450,863 *l. per Annum*, which included the *current Service* and *Civil-List*, as We now call them ; ( for it was to answer every *Expence* ; ) yet out of This, the *Prince of Wales* had 46,000 *l.* a Year ; and only 24,500 *l.* was granted to the *Queen-Consort*, though She was at a very great Expence, in keeping a Sort of a *separate Court*.

The Alterations that have happen'd by the Struggles between the *Crown* and the *People* for the *Purse*, which some think They still keep, made none in their antient Care and  
Zeal



Zeal for the *Heir apparent of the Crown* ; but They even carry'd it farther, by extending it to the *presumptive Heir*, though They were to pay it themselves ; for no sooner was the *Restoration* agreed upon here than King *Charles the 2d* and his *Brothers* had a Share in the *first Money-fruits*, whilst They were yet abroad. That *Parliament*, after receiving *his Majesty's Declaration*, and highly approving it, “ \* im-  
 “ mediately took into Consideration that the  
 “ *King*, being long deprived of his *Revenue*,  
 “ might be in Want of *Money*, and therefore  
 “ order'd that 50,000 *l* should be speedily  
 “ rais'd and presented to *his Majesty*, with  
 “ 10,000 *l*. to the *Duke of York*, and 5,000 *l*. to  
 “ the *Duke of Gloucester*” — The same Regard was continued to the *Duke of York*, though it was highly probable then that *his Majesty* would have had Children to succeed Him ; yet the *Parliament* in the Year 1663, settled the Revenues of the *Post-Office* and *Wine-Licences* upon Him ; and his Revenues at last amounted to 104,000 *l* a Year.

After the *Revolution*, in the first Year of King *William* and *Queen Mary*, the *Parliament* themselves, without any *Message*, or *Address*, enacted the Letters Patent of King *James the 2d* for 30,000 *l* a Year. to the *Princess Anne of Denmark* and though it was urged, in our *late Debate*, that the *Instruction* for it was dropt, because it was disrespectful to the *Crown*, and

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\* See *Euchard's History*.

meddling with the Affairs of the *Royal Family*, which the *Parliament* had nothing to do with; yet the *Bill*, with that very Clause in it, pass'd into a Law. We have already shewn how, by *Address of Parliament*, it was increased to 50,000 *l.* a Year. This was a *certain and honourable Provision*; especially considering that the *Civil-List Revenues* of King *William* produced but about 500,000 *l.* a Year, out of which several Articles were paid, that are now thrown upon the *People*. There was likewise a Jointure settled, in 1662, upon *Queen Catherine* of 30,000 *l.* a Year. At the End of the War, King *William's Civil-List* was increased to 700,000 *l.* a Year for Life, and it was then to pay the several Articles above, as likewise the farther Sum of 50,000 *l.* a Year to King *James the second's Queen*. But upon not paying several of these Articles, the *Parliament* took back from the *Civil-List*, the Occasion for which it was granted then ceasing, the Sum of 100,000 *l.* a Year; and out of the Remainder He paid the *Pensions*, amounting at least to 48,832 *l.* a Year, which reduced his Revenue to 551,168 *l.* and out of That He paid the 50,000 *l.* a Year to the *Princess of Denmark*. I shall be more particular upon this Alteration in another Place; but it was necessary to mention thus much of it here, to carry on the History and View of the *different Civil-Lists* of late.

The

The *Revolution* made great Changes, with Relation to our *Money-Affairs*; for before that Time, the *Grants to the Crown* were made *general*, without specifying any Uses, whereby it often happen'd that the *Money* was apply'd to *quite different Purposes* than for what it was intended; and Those, for which alone it was thought to be given, were totally neglected. To remedy this Evil, for the future, the Method of *appropriating* was introduced; which so naturally led to the Right of enquiring whether the Sense of their *Appropriations* had been strictly observed, and consequently gave Them a Liberty of making any Alterations consistent with their original Intention.

Upon Queen *Anne's* Accession to the Throne, the *same Revenues* were granted Her, for Life, as his late Majesty King *William* had; but the \* 3,700 *l* a Week, amounting to 192,000 *l*. a Year, after the Expiration of five Years, over and above what would pay the Interest of the *Banker's Debt*, was reserved to be disposed of for the Use and Benefit of the Publick. Her Revenues, upon a Medium of ten Years, amounted to 590,994 *l*; and the last three Years but to 549,215 *l*; which was owing to her giving away the *First-Fruits* and *Tenths*, and 36,400 *l*. a Year to *publick Services* out of the *Post-Office*; from which must be deducted, in order to see her *Civil-List* in the same Light We view That of his *present Majesty*, the  
Sum

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\* 1 *Anne Cap.* 7. S, 3. and 4.

Sum of 48,832 l, which appears by an Estimate of *Civil-List Expences*, made the 23d of July 1702, of *Pensions* and *Perpetuities* payable at the *Exchequer*, the *Excise*, *Post* and *Alienation Offices*, which were then all for *Perpetuities*, *Lives*, or *Terms of Years*, and greatly reduced her *Civil-List* according to the modern Way of accounting. Out of this was paid to his Royal Highness, the *Prince of Denmark*, 30,000 l. a Year. It is unnecessary to make any Observations on the Difference between her *present Majesty's* Allowance and this.

Upon his *late Majesty's* happy Accession to the Throne, the *Parliament* immediately granted Him the *same Revenues* her *late Majesty* had. In his *first Speech to his Parliament*, He took Notice “ that the Branches of  
 “ the Revenue, formerly granted for the Sup-  
 “ port of the *civil Government*, are so far  
 “ incumber'd and alienated, that the Produce  
 “ of the *Funds*, which remain and have been  
 “ granted to Me, will fall much short of what  
 “ was at first design'd for maintaining the Ho-  
 “ nour and Dignity of the Crown; and since  
 “ it is my Happiness ( as I am confident You  
 “ think it yours ) to see a *Prince of Wales*,  
 “ who may in due Time succeed Me on the  
 “ Throne, and to see Him bless'd with many  
 “ Children, the best and most valuable Pledges  
 “ of our Care and Concern for your Prospe-  
 “ rity ; This must occasion an Expence,  
 “ to

“ to which the Nation hath not of many  
 “ Years been accustom’d, but such as surely  
 “ no Man will grudge.”—It is observable, *first*,  
 that the Desire of his Majesty, as to *Himself*,  
 was only that the *Produce of the Revenue* might  
 be compleated to what it was originally de-  
 sign’d ; and the rest was intirely for his *Royal*  
*Highbness* ; which shews with what Grandeur  
 and Proportion of the Revenue it was then  
 thought necessary to support a *Prince of Wales*.

For this Reason, a very large Addition to  
 the *Civil-List* was so chearfully granted, to  
 compleat the net *Produce* of it only to  
 700,000 *l.* a Year ; and that it was granted so very  
 large was because 100,000 *l.* a Year was to be  
 given the *Prince of Wales* ; for 600,000 *l.* a  
 Year was what was originally design’d for the  
*Crown* ; which will farther appear from that  
 mature and nice Inspection, which the whole  
 Affair underwent in the *House of Commons*, and  
 what pass’d upon it. They began with calling  
 for a vast Number of Papers, relating to every  
 Article of the *Civil-List Revenues and Pay-*  
*ments*, which They referr’d to the *Committee*,  
 that came to the Resolution of giving 700,000 *l.*  
 a Year to his *late Majesty*. “ The se-  
 “ veral Establishments, Accounts, Abstracts,  
 “ States, Estimates, Lists, and other Papers,  
 “ relating to the matter of the *Civil-List* ;  
 “ and also the Abstract of the Produce of the  
 “ Revenue of his Royal Highness, *James*  
 “ *Duke*



“ *Duke of York*, for the Year 1678 ; and the  
 “ Book intitl'd *Anno nono Regis Jacobi*, a  
 “ Book of *Diet, Wages &c.* of the *Prince's*  
 “ House ; which have been presented to the  
 “ House, and order'd to lye upon the Table  
 “ to be perus'd by the Members.”—This long  
 Vote is insert'd to shew how minutely every  
 Part was consider'd at that Time, and the  
 View They must have in granting 700,000 *l.*  
 a Year ; since *his Majesty's Revenue* wanted  
 only to be compleated to 600,000 *l.* a Year ;  
 and for what Purpose They had the Precedent  
 before Them of the *Duke of York's* having  
 104,000 *l.* a Year. Wherefore They concluded  
 their Grant with the same remarkable Words  
 as were used in That of King *William* ; that  
 it should be, *for the Service of his Majesty's*  
*Household and Family, and for his necessary Ex-*  
*pences and Occasions* ; since They depended  
 upon their Intention being comply'd with,  
 and left the Honour of doing it to the *Crown*.  
 Nor did his *late Majesty* at all delay answering  
 their just Confidence in Him ; for it pass'd  
 into a Law but the 20th of *August*, and in *ten*  
*Days* afterwards his Majesty, in Pursuance of  
 the Grant, notify'd to both Houses that He  
 had order'd *Letters patent* for 100,000 *l.* a Year  
 to his *Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales*,  
 and for settling 50,000 *l.* a Year on her *Royal*  
*Highness*, in Case She should survive Him, de-  
 siring to be enabled by *Parliament* to make this  
 Pro-

Provision secure to her *Royal Highness*. This Intention of the *Parliament* and *his Majesty* was accordingly pass'd into an Act; and therefore surely We should have been highly wanting to Ourselves, in the Duty We owe to *his Majesty* and *our Country*, if We had not now endeavour'd humbly to advise his Majesty in *this Affair*, since it is almost *ten Years* since the *Parliament* first design'd 100,000 *l.* a Year for his *present Royal Highness*.

But in order to see what the *Parliament* did then design his *late Majesty's* Revenue to be, and to compare it with his *present Majesty's*, it must be observed that the 36,200 *l.* a Year in Pensions, which the *People* now pay, and not his *present Majesty*, was deducted from the Grant of 600,000 *l.* a Year, which reduced his Revenue to 563,800 *l.*; whilst, at the same Time, the Revenue of the *Prince of Wales* was above 110,000 *l.* a Year.

The present great and unparallel'd *Civil-List* was founded upon his *Majesty's first Speech from the Throne*; in which He said, "being persuaded that the Experience of past  
" Times, and a due Regard to the Honour  
" and Dignity of the Crown, will prevail up-  
" on You to give this first Proof of Your Zeal  
" and Affection."—It was at that Time unnecessary to canvas over again, so minutely as in the *last Reign*, the several Papers, that make Part of the *Journals*, and were the Ground



of their *former Proceeding*; a Fact so recent in the Minds of many, that it was impossible for any One to think, when They gave 100,000 *l.* a Year more, ( even supposing to answer *former Extravagances* ) but that They must likewise design 100,000 *l.* out of it for the *Prince of Wales*; since if That was not understood, some other Reasons must have been alledg'd why it should be 800,000 *l.* a Year, besides *past Experience* only; for his *late Majesty* had granted Him at first for his Share, exclusive of the *Pensions*, but 563,800 *l.* He had besides during his Reign 300,000 *l.* from the *two Insurance Companies*, and 1,000,000 *l.* from the *Civil-List Lottery*, which amounts to 100,000 *l.* a Year more, during his whole Reign; though the greatest Part was lavish'd away in *four Years*, and therefore cannot be call'd an annual Charge of Government; and is That the *past Experience*, for which We ought to have so great a Regard, as to give his *present Majesty* 100,000 *l.* a Year more; since even That would have been fully made up, had We given his Majesty but 700,000 *l.* a Year? If therefore *past Experience* only was the Cause of the *Grant* of 800,000 *l.* a Year, *past Experience* was a Proof of the *design'd Application* of it, for the future; nor could there be, at that Time, any Person in *Parliament* so ignorant, as not to know that his *present Majesty* had 100,000 *l.* a Year, whilst *Prince of Wales*, though many might  
not

not be apprized that, in order to swell up the Sum so as to bear a Medium upon the whole of his *late Majesty's* Reign of 800,000 *l.* including 100,000 *l.* a Year to the *Prince of Wales*, there had been so *lavish* and *profuse*, if not *corrupt Administration*, that there was issued in *four Years*, being from *Lady-Day 1721* to *Lady-Day 1725*, for the *Privy-Purse*, *secret Service*, *Pensions*, *Bounties*, and *Money without Account*, the Sum of 2,728,759 *l.* An Account of this most extravagant Profusion was laid before *Parliament*, at the very *latter End of a Session*; and when it call'd so very loudly to be taken into Consideration the *next*, it was over-ruled by the most dextrous Piece of *Parliamentary Craft*, that ever was put in Practice; I mean, by declaring it to be *order'd* that no Paper deliver'd in a *former Session* could be proceeded upon in the *next*; which hath stopt all Enquiries into *this iniquitous Transaction*. But what is this Nation to expect, if *that very Proceeding*, and a Design of making the like practicable for the future, was the only Reason for granting his *present Majesty* not only 100,000 *l.* a Year more, which would have supply'd it, but even 200,000 *l.* a Year more, if the *Parliament* did not design his *present Royal Highness* 100,000 *l.* a Year? What *Englishman* is there, who will not be under the greatest Apprehensions, if *past Experience* is not allow'd to extend to an ample and

honourable Provision for his *Royal Highness*? For otherwise it can be apply'd only to strengthen the Hands of a *Minister*, in the Distribution of his Favours, and the Support of his Power. But when We consider how his Majesty hath always enjoy'd the Hearts and Affections of his People; especially since *his prudent Oeconomy hath been so illustriously display'd, as an Example to all his Subjects*; We cannot help being convinced that the Design of his *Majesty's first Speech*, as well as of the *Donors*, must have been directly the Reverse; since enough might and surely would be saved from the *wasteful Liberalities*, so lately practis'd, to answer all such *new Establishments for the Royal Family* as were not a Charge upon his *late Majesty*. The Intention therefore of the *Donors*, when founded on *past Experience* only, could not have been to give 800,000 *l.* a Year, unless They design'd the 100,000 *l.* a Year should be continued to the *Prince of Wales*. It is remarkable that no *Accounts*, no *Estimates* were call'd for, but *past Experience* was to supply the whole; and yet the *greatest Article* and what was uppermost in every one's Thoughts, except his *Majesty's Provision*, was the only one, that *past Experience* did not take in. But there are many, who have not forgot that memorable Day; that there were *two Persons* who spoke, *one* for the *Question*, and *another* against it; as well

well as the remarkable Silence and tacit Consent of many; and that even the *honourable Gentleman*, who made the Motion, was very far from mentioning the Words *past Experience*; much less from hinting at them in *that glorious Sense*, to which He would now have them confin'd. Had the least Thing of that Nature happen'd, it would not have been so calm and silent a Day. But, on the contrary his *Royal Highness's* Name was mention'd, and it was generally understood that He was to have the *same Allowance*. The additional Charge of a *Queen-Consort*, and the honourable Provision for *all the Royal Family* were not forgot. If therefore it was and is to be consider'd in that Light, *past Experience* reduces it to the *additional Charges on those Heads* more than his *late Majesty* was at. He kept some of the *young Princesses*, and the *Prince of Wales* at *Hanover*; but whatever more may be *now* allow'd for the Charge of the *Royal Family* than was, at that Time, even with the very great and extraordinary Allowance of 50,000 *l.* a Year to the *Queen*, it will not amount to the additional 100,000 *l.* which was given for these Reasons to his *present Majesty*; and This is another Proof that the *said annual Sum* was design'd for the *Prince of Wales*.

As the Memory of *this Transaction* was much fresher in the Minds of Gentlemen, about a Year and an half after it happen'd

than

than it can be supposed at present ; and as many strong Arguments were founded upon it, against giving his Majesty the famous 115,000 *l.* which was ask'd for a *Deficiency* ; it may not be amiss to quote a Passage or two from a *little Tract*, publish'd upon that Occasion, and intitled *A Letter from a Member of Parliament &c.*—In Page 13, the *Author* makes the following Observation.

“ Besides, as *this Revenue* was given for  
 “ making an *honourable Provision* for the  
 “ WHOLE ROYAL FAMILY, and his Royal  
 “ Highness, the *Prince of Wales* ( who now,  
 “ to our great Joy, is amongst us ) continued  
 “ abroad, during *this Year*, the Expence of  
 “ 100,000 *l.* which was the Revenue his  
 “ *present Majesty* enjoy'd, when *Prince of*  
 “ *Wales*, was for this Time saved to the  
 “ *Crown.*”——The *Lords*, in their Protest  
 upon the same Occasion, say, as may be found  
 in *that Piece*, p. 24. “ when it shall be farther  
 “ consider'd that *his Majesty* would be so  
 “ far from wanting any of these *extraordinary*  
 “ *Supplies*, that even without the Provision  
 “ in the *Civil-List Act*, for making good *De-*  
 “ *ficiencies*, He would be possess'd of a far  
 “ greater Revenue than King *William*, Queen  
 “ *Anne*, or even his *late Majesty* enjoy'd ; and  
 “ yet his *present Majesty*, then *Prince of*  
 “ *Wales*, received out of the *Civil-List Reve-*  
 “ *nues,*



“ *nues*, during the Reign of the *late King*,  
 “ 100,000 *l. per Annum*, besides the intire  
 “ Revenues of the *Principality of Wales*  
 “ and *Dutchy of Cornwall*; whereas it does  
 “ appear to Us, that the like Sum of 100,000 *l.*  
 “ *per Annum*, or even the *Revenues of the*  
 “ *Principality of Wales*, have yet been set-  
 “ tled on his *present Royal Highness*.

All this is upon a Supposition that the *Civil-List Revenues* produce but 800,000 *l.* a Year; whereas they produce vastly more; for even according to that righteous Way of casting them up, which *past Experience* shew'd us in the Affair of the 115,000 *l.* they are allow'd to produce 818,000 *l.* upon a Medium. To this must be added the *Revenues of Scotland*, which are about 40,000 *l.* a Year; and if We only add the 70,000 *l.* a Year given for the *Gin-Act*, the whole will amount to 928,000 *l.* There are many, who would gladly give the *King* a Sum certain of 900,000 *l.* a Year rather than have the *Revenues* continued in the Manner they are at present; and yet out of this *moderate Revenue*, the *Prince of Wales* is allow'd but 50,000 *l.* a Year; though *his present Majesty* had, whilst *Prince of Wales*, 100,000 *l.* when the *late King* had but 563,800 *l.* a Year.

The whole Expence of the *civil Government* &c. in *Queen Anne's* Reign, according to a Paper of *Lord Godolphin*, is estimat'd at but 430,000 *l. per Annum*. Besides, She gave  
 for

for publick Services above 700,000 *l.* By Lord *Carlisle's* Proposals to his late Majesty, the whole Expences of the *Civil-List* came but to 523,000 *l.* a Year ; in which likewise was included the 36,200 *l.* a Year for *Pensions*, which his present Majesty does not pay.

Nay farther ; his present Majesty hath had in Money from the *People*, without reckoning *Votes of Credit*, for a pretended *Deficiency*, but call'd in Parliament an *Arrear*, for his first Year's *Civil-List*, 115,000 *l.* ; for a Portion for the *Princess of Orange*, ( the *Civil-List* not being sufficient to make that honourable Provision ) 80,000 *l.* ; to which must be added the Saving, that hath been hitherto made of the *Prince of Wales's Revenue*. We may therefore justly conclude that it is high Time He should have what was so justly design'd Him by *Parliament* ; since We have already shewn that so poor an Allowance was never given to any *Heir apparent*, or *presumptive*, in Proportion to the immense Revenues, which the *Crown* at present enjoys. The rendering this 50,000 *l.* a Year not precarious, by granting *Letters patent* for it, as urg'd in the Debate, was no Doubt a mighty Boon ; though it was there shewn that the Charges of the *Establishment* only of their present *Royal Highnesses* ( as made and appointed for Them by his Majesty ) amounted to 63,000 *l.* a Year ; and This is to be paid out of 46,000 *l.* a Year, ( for 4000 *l.* was  
shewn



shewn to be deducted for *Fees &c.* ) and the 9000 *l.* from the *Dutchy of Cornwall* ; which makes in the whole but 55,000 *l.* a Year clear ; so that there was 8000 *l.* a Year short to pay the Expences of the *Establishment* made for Him.

This Article of the *Taxes* was so self-evident, that it was thought proper to *run* a Clause of Exception in the *Land-Tax Bill*, not only without the Knowledge of the *House*, but even of the *Speaker*, who always takes the utmost Care to prevent such Impositions ; and it was discover'd in the *other House* by the blundering Manner of engrossing it. This afterwards occasion'd a very long and warm Debate in the *House of Commons* ; and all that was urg'd in Justification of it was, *that it might prevent another disagreeable Debate upon this Head* ; as if something of this Nature would certainly be mention'd, when the *Bill for the Jointure* should be brought in. By these means, the *People* are farther loaded in their *Land-Tax*, and otherwise, to supply the private Bounties of a very few, and without having the Merit of giving an Increase to the Allowance of his *Royal Highness*. Thus may the *People*, who bear the Burthen, be robb'd of the Thanks and Acknowledgment of the *Prince* ; whilst it was done only to exonerate the *Civil-List*, at the Expence of the *Nation*, as too many Things have been done already ;

for considering his Majesty's *Warrant*, and the Date of it, as well as the *Letters patent* to his *Royal Highness*, He gives Him 50,000 *l.* a Year, clear of all *Taxes*, *Impositions* and *Fees*; the Consequence of which is, that *his Majesty* was to pay for all *those Deductions*, and that his *Royal Highness* was to receive the 50,000 *l.* in *net Money*. This would have been a Charge upon the *Civil-List*, and have render'd the Saving upon the 100,000 *l.* a Year so much less. But That is dextrously got back again, and laid upon the *Publick*; by which means this additional Liberality costs the *Civil-List* nothing. That his Majesty design'd to give the *Prince* something more is very plain; for it cannot be supposed that He should make a *Grant*, by which He articed to pay his *Royal Highness* so much more net Money, and yet did not intend to pay *that Part*, which He was engaged to do to make it so. It must certainly be the *most extraordinary Grant*, that was ever made, if it can be understood to mean that though the *Crown* stipulates for the Payment of the Money, a Clause is to be slip't into a *Land-Tax Bill* for laying it on the *Publick*, without their knowing any Thing of the Matter, to ease the *Civil-List*. Either that Clause in the *Act of Parliament*, or his Majesty's granting it in *such a Manner*, was unnecessary. If the *Warrant for the Letters patent* was sign'd before the *Land-Tax Bill* was brought  
in,

in, which was the 16th of March, the *Clause* was as unnecessary, with Regard to the *Prince*, as is was, on the other Hand, to have it in the *Letters patent* after it was in an *Act of Parliament*; when, at the same Time, *Those*, who knew of its being in the *one*, knew of its being in the *other*. This plainly shews that it was not foisted in there without a View; and supposing it had not been discover'd by the Accident already mention'd, is it probable that it would have been ever found out by the *Members of either House* reading a *printed Land Tax Act* by Way of an elegant Amusement; since this very Thing shews We all know so little of what ought to be in *such Bills*, that hardly any Body gives Himself the Trouble of reading them, when it is more material? And if any Persons, who are not Members, had fallen upon the Place, by Accident, They would naturally conclude that it could not have been done, without the Knowledge and particular Consent of the *House*, since it was so new a Thing; from whence it might have happen'd that We should be told next Year, if there should be *another Motion for an Address*, that his Majesty had, since the *last Session*, most bountifully increased the Allowance of his *Royal Highness* to the Value of 7000 *l.* a Year; for the *Land-Tax*, at *two Shillings in the Pound*, is 5000 *l.* the *Six-penny Duty* to the *Civil-List Lottery* is 1250 *l.*

and about 750 *l.* more for *Fees*, &c. It is probable, I say, that This might have been urged; since it was thought an additional Allowance from the *King* to his *Royal Highness*, according to the *Warrant*, till this important Discovery was made; by which it appears to be so much Money granted annually to the *Civil-List*, without the Knowledge of the *People*, or its being of any Benefit to his *Royal Highness*. This Proceeding is the less to be justify'd, considering that the first Exemption of their *Royal Highnesses*, the *Princesses*, and their *Annuities*, *Officers* and *Servants*, from *Taxes*, was done publickly by a Clause offer'd for that Purpose, in the *Land-Tax Bill* for the Year 1728; which therefore made it the less to be suspected that the *Prince's* was to pass in the Dark. The Danger of *this Method of proceeding* was set forth in a very strong Light; and likewise how, by the same Means, the *Civil-List* was discharged, in the last Reign, of 36,200 *l.* a Year in *Pensions*, which have ever since been a Burthen upon the *Publick*.

But let us consider *this Point* in another Light. *His Royal Highness*, before He married, had 24,000 *l.* a Year from the *King*; his *Table* kept for Him, which was valued by Themselves at 15,000 *l.* a Year; and 9,000 *l.* a Year from *Cornwal*; which make together 48,000 *l.* a Year. Then deduct 1800 *l.* for *Fees* &c. which reduced it to 46,200 *l.* and it will

will appear that He had but 8,800 *l.* a Year more then to pay for all the additional Expences and Charges, which are necessary to support a *Princess of Wales*, and all her Family, suitable to her high Rank and Dignity, as well as the Expectations of the Nation ; though She is now to have 50,000 *l.* a Year to maintain Herself and Family, without the *Prince*, if She and We should be so unfortunate as to lose Him ; and yet that no more should be given to support Them *both*, than the 9000 *l.* a Year from the Dutchy of *Cornwal*, must occasion Reflections too invidious to be mention'd.

This is 4 or 5000 *l.* a Year short of their *Establishment* ; and considering the due Care taken, both in the *Land-Tax* and *Jointure-Acts*, to exempt not only what is already granted, but likewise *what shall be granted to his Royal Highness*, from *Fees* and *Taxes*, it may be fairly concluded that Those, who were for addressing his Majesty to settle 50,000 *l.* a Year upon her *Royal Highness*, were right in judging of the *Sum*, if They had not the Influence to obtain it for Her ; since it is very observable, in *his Majesty's Message*, that tho' He says He hath given Orders for *settling a Jointure upon the Princess*, yet there is no Mention made of the *Sum* ; and it is probable that if 50,000 *l.* a Year had been then intended, it would have been particularly mention'd,



tion'd, in order to prevent *that Part of the Debate, and Motion for an Address*. It cannot therefore be any longer doubted that, before the *next Session of Parliament*, his Royal Highness the *Prince* will obtain the same Success in the *other Part of the Motion*; for it will look very odd that *She* should have the same Jointure with her *Predecessor*, and that *He* should not have the same Allowance, which his *Predecessor* had.

What Treatment is This, to be told that it shall be no longer a *precarious Maintenance*? From whence it must be supposed to be a *sufficient, independent one*; tho', at the same Time, it must force Him into one or other of these disagreeable Circumstances; either that He must no longer keep up the high Rank and Dignity of a *Prince and Princess of Wales*, which some Persons may think will make Him look little in the Eyes of the World, and therefore not so much respected; or else He must labour under all the Uneasiness of supporting the Grandeur of the Nation, by *running in Debt*; or lastly fall under the Necessity of courting an *insolent Minister*, to supply from Time to Time the *Deficiency*; which is a *Dependency* too dishonourable for *Him*, or the *Nation* to suffer.

Nothing can be more dangerous to the *Liberties of the People* than an *overgrown Civil-List*; and since the present does, or at least will,

will, from some late Gains to it, produce about 900,000 *l.* a Year, it becomes the more necessary to see a due Application of the *original Grant*, which alone can help to lessen those Dangers We may have Reason to apprehend from its being so wantonly and profusely bestow'd, as it was in the *last Reign*; or from Those, which may arise from the Thoughts of its being lock'd up for any such *future Uses*. *These Revenues* are become a Cause of Jealousy and Uneasiness amongst the *People*; since *Those*, who have the Management of the *whole Revenues of the Nation*, are not accountable to the Publick upon *this Head*; which leaves a Possibility, at least, of Sums being taken from the *publick Revenues*, for the Use of the *Civil-List*, if not for the *Minister* himself; who having the sole Power of making up *these Accounts*, without any Inspection on Him, or even a Possibility of the *several Offices* knowing what He charges for their Share of *these Revenues*, the *Crown* itself is very liable to be defrauded; especially, if it should happen to be in such a Situation, as neither to hear or believe any Thing but from *such a Minister*; nor would it be then surprizing, if a Revenue of 900,000 *l.* a Year should be call'd but 800,000 *l.*

I would not be thought here to insinuate that all This is actually done; yet as every Opportunity is taken to increase the *Civil-List*, even at the Expence of *all other publick Revenues*,

*nues*, which were once so sacred under the Denomination of the *sinking Fund*, I should not wonder if such Attempts were made by any *Minister*, who reigns without Controul. But as the *sinking Fund* is now become not only an *Orphan* but a *Prostitute*, and hath been made common to *all Usjes*, it retains nothing of that *sacred Character* it once bore, which is now intirely transferr'd to the *Civil-List*. There We pay all our Infence, and there centers all the Tribute of the *Land*. But what this Increase is, and what the *Sum total*, is a Mystery, it seems, not to be exposed to the Vulgar. It hath been acknowledged, as We have already observed, that it exceeds 800,000 *l.* a Year. Others compute it above 900,000 *l.* But as *this sacred Fund* is intirely in the Hands of *one Man*, &c. the *King* himself can have no Account of it but from *Him*, and *Those*, who assist Him; and *They*, no Doubt would cheque and discover all Attempts to defraud, or impose on *his Majesty*. If therefore *his Majesty* be satisfy'd that *his Revenue* is no more than what is given out to his *People*, He must have better Lights than what the *Parliament* have, to whom the *Minister* is not accountable.

But let *this Fund* be never so sacred, for Reasons of State, where is the Danger to the *Crown*, if the Income of the *Civil-List* was publish'd every Year, and fixt upon the *Royal Exchange*? As to the *Issues of the Civil-List*,  
We

We agree they are sacred and mysterious, and will be so as long as *Parliaments* are in Being ; but there can be no Pretence for concealing the *Income*, unless it be to abate the *publick Envy*, and hide from the *People* the too great *Liberality* of *Parliaments*. I do not therefore doubt to see the *Minister*, for his own Honour, laying just and fair *Accounts* before the *Parliament* of the *Incomes of this Revenue*, and calling for a *Committee* to examine them.

Who is not truly sensible Himself, or can doubt that *his Majesty* is not so, from his own Experience, that the Ties of *Duty*, *Gratitude* and *Affection* are sufficient to create a *just* and *proper Dependency* on Him ; of which We so happily perceive the Effects, that We can have no Pretence for not taking the same Care of his *Royal Highness*, as the *Parliaments* have ever done of the *next Heir of the Crown*, since They have kept the *Royal Family*, and have had the Disposition of *their own Money* ; especially, as late Experience shews Us that no Inconveniency hath arisen from the *Independency of the Heir apparent*, but some Advantages, as We may all remember ?

Considering likewise the Age, Experience, and Knowledge of his *Royal Highness*, together with his being so happily marry'd, for the Welfare of this Nation, it is now surely Time for Him to enjoy *those Honours, Revenues and Independency*, which have ever been hitherto

annex'd to his high Rank and Dignity ; nor can there be any Reason assign'd why He should not be out of his *Leading-strings*, and trusted in the same Degree as all Those, who have gone before Him in that high Station ; for He hath gain'd the Esteem and Affections of the *People* in such a Manner as must endear Him to his *Royal Parents*, whose bright Examples shew what stronger Ties there are in *Nature* than a *Dependency for a Maintenance* only ; which the *less dependent* it is, the more would it conduce to the strengthening of his Majesty's Government, and the *Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown*.

The many late Additions to the *Civil-List*, obtain'd unask'd for, unthank'd for, and even unknown to the *People* ; as the Surplus of the *Civil-List Lottery* of 1713, which amounts to 16,400 *l.* a Year, not only without Consent of *Parliament*, but not very agreeable to the *Laws* ; as likewise the 70,000 *l.* a Year given for the *Gin-Act* ; these, I say, were alone sufficient to enable his Majesty to increase his *Royal Highness's* present Allowance to the design'd 100,000 *l.* a Year ; which will otherwise make the *People* very apprehensive that *such Overflowings*, together with the *Prince's* formerly intended Share, may be hereafter apply'd, by a *corrupt Minister*, to defeat that very *Settlement*,



ment, for which the *Civil-List* was originally granted and intended.

As it hath therefore always been the un-  
 doubted Privilege of *both Houses of Parliam-  
 ent* to give Advice to the *Crown* in all Things  
 whatsoever, which They shall judge necessary  
 for the Good of the whole ; and as it is a wise  
 Maxim, both in our *Law* and *Constitution*,  
 that the *King can do no Wrong*, but the *Mi-  
 nisters* are made accountable for every Thing,  
 both as to *Action* and *Advice* ; much more  
 therefore in the Affairs of the *Children of the  
 Crown* (whom the Laws of this Realm look  
 upon as the *Children of the Publick*) We ought  
 to interfere and advise, when *those Revenues*,  
 which have been design'd Them by the Na-  
 tion, have not been apply'd to their Use ; since  
*Parliaments* formerly did it, even when the  
*Revenues of the Crown* were its own Inheri-  
 tance ; for though it is true that *Westminster-  
 Hall* is not a proper Judge of the *Intention of  
 an Act of Parliament*, (though too often those  
 chief Justices, the *Commissioners of Excise* are)  
 yet till now it never was disputed that the *Par-  
 liament*, or *either House*, were not Judges of  
*their own Intentions*, which They might sig-  
 nify to the *Crown* in whatever Form They  
 thought the Necessity of the Case required ;  
 nor can it be conceived that if They have a  
 Right, upon any Occasion, to take back Part  
 of their Grant to the *Civil-List*, though the

whole is granted for Life, upon some Uses ceasing, for which it was made so ample, though not express'd any otherwise than This was, by *Notoriety* only; They must have a Right, and ought to exert it, when *those Revenues* are not apply'd to what they were originally intended; and They seem more particularly to have a Right, and ought often to consider the *Intention of those Acts*, which give *such vast Civil-Lists to the Crown*; since they are granted in *general Words*, which include *every Thing*, as in the Case of King *William*; where the *Grant* is thus worded; “ \* that it  
 “ is intended that the yearly Sum of 700,000 *l.*  
 “ shall be supply'd to his Majesty for the  
 “ Service of his *Household and Family*, and  
 “ for *other his necessary Expences and Oc-*  
 “ *casions.*” — Where, notwithstanding the *Grant* was so general, and the *particular Expences* cannot be traced from any *Accounts* call'd for at that Time on the *Journals of Parliament*, nor any publick Appeal to *past Experience*; yet there was a Confidence placed in the *Crown* for the Payment of *certain annual Sums* to several Branches of the *Royal Family*, though not one of Them is named in the *Act*, not even the *Princess of Denmark's* 50,000 *l.* a Year, which She had always out of it. Nevertheless, the *House of Commons* in 170<sup>r</sup>/<sub>o</sub> took into Consideration their own Intention in granting the *Act*; for it appears on their *Journals*,

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\* 9 and 10 of *W.* 3. *Cap.* 23.  *Sect.* 13.

nals, “ that Mr. Conyers (according to Order)  
 “ reported from the *Committee of the whole*  
 “ *House*, to whom it was refer’d to consider  
 “ of *Ways and Means for raising the Supply*  
 “ *granted to his Majesty*, that He was directed  
 “ by the *said Committee* to move the House for  
 “ Leave to apply 100,000 *l.* a Year, Part of  
 “ the Sum of 700,000 *l.* granted for the Ser-  
 “ vice of *his Majesty’s Household and other*  
 “ *Expences and Occasions* towards the Pay-  
 “ ment of the publick Debts, the OCCASIONS,  
 “ for which the said 100,000 *l.* was given, be-  
 “ ing now ceased.”— Which was agreed to,  
 and the *Sum beforemention’d* accordingly taken  
 away. This is a *Precedent* full in every Point.  
 They had no Occasion to address the Throne  
 for an Application of it to what They in-  
 tended ; but upon the publick Notoriety of the  
*Uses ceasing*, for which They design’d it, with-  
 out any other Reservation of it to the *People*;  
 They took it back again. That it was reckon’d  
 at 100,000 *l.* a Year, seems to have been com-  
 puted upon *these Heads* ; the 50,000 *l.* a Year,  
 that was to have been paid to King *James*  
 the *second’s Queen* ; the 30,000 *l.* a Year Dow-  
 er to *Queen Catherine* ; and 20,000 *l.* a Year  
 to the *Duke of Gloucester*. None of *these Ar-*  
*ticles* were in the Act, any more than the  
*Prince of Wales’s* in his *present Majesty’s Ci-*  
*vil-List Act* ; yet upon their ceasing, or being  
 no longer paid, the Form of *Confidence*, which  
 They

They had placed in the *Crown* for *those Uses*, no longer subsisted, and therefore They had a Right to apply it to *others*, as They did. The passing of This into a *Law* shews how justly sensible King *William* was that He was only *Trustee for the People*, as the *Crown* is in all *Grants of Money*, for the *Use of the Publick*, and even for *its own particular Service*. Was ever an Estimate of the *Salaries of the Judges*, and many other Expences of the like Nature, laid before the *Parliament*, at the Time of granting the *Civil-Lists*, or inserted in any of *those Acts*? Yet, according to this *new Doctrine*, what would it avail the *People of England* that *one great Bulwark of their Liberties*, was having their *Judges* intended to *continue for Life*, if the *Crown* could get rid of Them, by not paying *their Salaries*, or *lessening* them, and thereby forcing Them to a more ready Compliance with their Views? Would not *Westminster-Hall* then urge the *Intention of the Legislature*, and that They came under the Words *civil Government*, as the *Prince of Wales* now comes under Those of *making an honourable Provision for the Royal Family*?

As the same Confidence was placed in his *late Majesty*, when We completed the *Civil-List* to 700,000 *l.* a Year, for *supporting the Dignity of the Crown*, and *making an honourable Provision for the Royal Family*; every *Intention of Parliament* was immediately comply'd

ply'd with, and in *ten Days* after his Majesty notify'd his having order'd *Letters patent* for 100,000 *l.* a Year accordingly to his then Royal Highness, the *Prince of Wales*.

The *present great Civil-List* was granted upon the same Trust and Confidence. Why therefore ought it not to be equally comply'd with, even when the very wording of the *Grant* is so far from weakening it, on the Foot of *former Precedents*, that it is rather enforcing them? For it runs thus. “ Being desirous  
 “ that a *competent Revenue*, for defraying the  
 “ *Expence of your Majesty's civil Government*,  
 “ and BETTER *supporting the Dignity of the*  
 “ *Crown of Great Britain*, during your Life,  
 “ (which God long preserve!) may be settled  
 “ upon your Majesty, and that your Majesty  
 “ be enabled to make an *honourable Provision*  
 “ *for your Royal Family &c.*” — Where is the Difference, as to the *Prince of Wales*, in this Form and his *late Majesty's* Grant of it; unless it be that it is so vastly increased, for the BETTER *supporting the Dignity of the Crown, and making an honourable Provision for the Royal Family*? Can it be infer'd from hence that his *present Royal Highness* was design'd to have but *one Half* of what his *Predecessor* had? The *People* will not be convinced by this Way of Reasoning, nor satisfy'd with such Proceedings; for if *He* hath not a Right to any more, They may probably insist upon *their*  
 Right



*Right* of having it apply'd to the Benefit of the *Publick*.

The Consideration therefore of the Allowance to be given his *Royal Highness* depends intirely upon this Proposition ; whether or no He hath done any Thing unworthy of the former good Opinion and Hopes, which this Nation conceived of Him, when They intended Him the same Revenue *his Predecessor* enjoy'd, and in Proportion to *all other Princes of Wales*, that have gone before Him. The *two Sons, Princes of Wales*, in *Henry the seventh's* Time, could with the *third Part of their Lands* alone make a sufficient Jointure for the richest Princess then in *Europe*. What Proportion does This bear to the Jointure of 50,000 *l.* a Year to the *present Princess of Wales*? In the Time of King *James the 1st.* the *Prince of Wales* had 46,000 *l.* a Year ; though He had no *Princess* ; yet the *Queen Consort* had but 24,500 *l.* The *Duke of York's* Revenue was 104,000 *l.* a Year ; but *Queen Catherine's* Jointure was but 30,000 *l.* a Year, and less if She lived abroad. The Jointure of King *James the second's Queen* was but 50,000 *l.* a Year. The Fortunes of King *James's Daughters* were no more than 40,000 *l.* a Piece. But since We are so happy as to see this Nation in such flourishing Circumstances, and so abounding in Wealth, that They can chearfully afford the *doubling* of every Allowance to her *present Majesty*,

*jefty*, as well as Fortunes to the *Princesses*; it will be extremely surprizing to find that the *Heir apparent of the Crown* must be cut off with *one Half* of what *his immediate Predecessor* enjoy'd; for which Reason alone the *Civil-List* was 700,000 *l.* a Year, in the last Reign, and in This 900,000 *l.* a Year, to supply the *Half*. Yet whoever considers the Expence, that is necessary for keeping up the Grandeur and Dignity of a *Prince* and *Princess of Wales*, will find much more wanting than what keeps a *Queen-Consort*, who lives with the *King*; and whilst only 8,800 *l.* a Year is allow'd for supporting the Expences of a *Princess of Wales*, her *present Majesty* enjoys an Allowance of 50,000 *l.* a Year, in which every Body rejoices, though till her Time it was the *highest Dower*, that was ever given to a *Queen of England*.

*Precedents* are of a growing Nature, and the Nation ought to be extremely cautious of Those, which give an *Increase of Revenue* to the *Crown*; for there is not one Precedent to be found of giving *less* than what was given to *their Predecessors*. But if the *Poverty of the People* call aloud for all possible Savings to ease Them; then not only whatever Part is not given to the *Prince* ought to be remitted to the *Publick*, but the *same wise and impartial Precedent* ought to be follow'd in every Branch of the *Civil-List*, as well as in the expensive Manner of keeping up our *Army*, and almost every

Part of the *current Service*. In this Case, the *People* might rejoice, and his *Royal Highness* might be better pleased, since He would have his Proportion of their Wealth, as well as their Zeal and Affection.

I have now shewn that the *present Civil-List* was augmented, in order to enable *his Majesty* to settle the same Provision upon his *Royal Highness*, which was settled upon *Himself*, when *Prince of Wales*, as affirm'd by Those, who spoke for it, and deny'd by none expressly, but only distinguish'd by a *Chicane in the Law*, as not being appropriated by express Words in the *Act of Parliament*; to which Some were ridiculous enough to assent, by drawing down the high Jurisdiction of *Parliament* to the Level of *Westminster-Hall*. This was at once absolving the *Crown* from all Obligations of Trust and Confidence reposed in it by *Parliament*, and would be of great Service in explaining away a *Vote of Credit*, so often put in Practice of late, when the *Uses* are not express'd. But as *this Doctrine* hath been fully exploded in *both Houses*, and the Custom and Usage of *Parliament* shewn to be contrary to it; I must leave it to You to judge whether, in Justice and Equity, He is not intitled to *this Provision*; whether He hath not Reason to expect it from the Favour and Affection of his *Royal Father*; whether the *Publick* is not interested in seeing the Dignity of the *Prince of Wales* supported, according to the Intenti-  
ons

ons of *Parliament* ; and, in short, whether the Application of a *Parliament* ( which hath refused nothing, that the *Crown* could ask ) be not the most proper and dutiful Way of approaching the Throne, upon this Occasion. I shall conclude with observing that it is impossible for the Influence of any Man to prevail long against the Affection of the *Prince*, and the Desires of the *People*. Though nothing is yet done for Him, a *good Motion* like This never dies, till it hath forced its Way through all the Intrigues and Power of *Those*, who durst presume to scatter Terrors, in \* Scraps of *Latin*, against the HEIR APPARENT OF THE CROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

*I am, SIR, Yours.*

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\* ——— *immedicabile vulnus*

ENSE *rescindendum.*



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A P P E N D I X.

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His MAJESTY'S

M E S S A G E

T O T H E

P R I N C E of *W A L E S*,

B Y T H E

Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain ; Dukes of *Richmond*, *Argyle*, *Newcastle* ; Earls of *Pembroke*, *Scarborough*, and Lord *Harrington* ; which, being in Writing, was as follows, *viz.*

**H**IS Majesty has commanded Us to acquaint your Royal Highness, in his Name, that, upon your Royal Highness's Marriage, He immediately took into his Royal Consideration the settling a proper Jointure upon the Princess of *Wales* ; but his sudden going Abroad, and his late Indisposition since his Return,



turn, had hitherto retarded the Execution of these his gracious Intentions ; for which short Delay his Majesty did not apprehend any Inconveniencies could arise, especially since no Application had, in any Manner, been made to Him upon this Subject by your Royal Highness ; and that his Majesty hath now given Orders for settling a Jointure upon the *Princess of Wales*, as far as He is enabled by Law, suitable to her high Rank and Dignity ; which He will, in proper Time, lay before his Parliament, in order to be render'd certain and effectual, for the Benefit of her Royal Highness.

The King has further commanded us to acquaint your Royal Highness that, although your Royal Highness has not thought fit, by any Application to His Majesty, to desire that your Allowance of Fifty Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, which is now paid You by monthly Payments, at the Choice of your Royal Highness, preferably to Quarterly Payments, might, by his Majesty's farther Grace and Favour, be render'd less precarious, his Majesty, to prevent the bad Consequences, which, He apprehends, may follow from the *undutiful Measures*, which, his Majesty is inform'd, your Royal Highness has been advised to pursue, will grant to your Royal Highness, for his Majesty's Life, the said Fifty Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, to be issuing out of his Majesty's Civil-List Revenues, over and above your  
Royal

Royal Highness's Revenues arising from the Dutchy of *Cornwall*; which his Majesty thinks a very competent Allowance, considering his numerous Issue, and the great Expences, which do and must necessarily attend an honourable Provision for his whole Family.

And to this Message his Royal Highness the Prince return'd a verbal Answer; which, according to the best Recollection and Remembrance of the Lords, was in Substance as follows, *viz.*

That his Royal Highness desired the Lords to lay Him, with all Humility, at his Majesty's Feet; and to assure his Majesty, that He had, and ever should retain the utmost Duty for his Royal Person; that his Royal Highness was very thankful for any Instance of his Majesty's Goodness to Him, or the Princess, and particularly for his Majesty's gracious Intention of settling a Jointure upon her Royal Highness; but that, as to the Message, the Affair was now out of his Hands, and therefore He could give no Answer to it.

After which, his Royal Highness used many dutiful Expressions towards his Majesty, and then added, "Indeed, my Lords, it is in other Hands; I am sorry for it," or to that Effect.

His

His Royal Highness concluded with earnestly desiring the Lords, to represent his Answer to his Majesty in the most respectful and dutiful Manner.

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T H E

Lords P R O T E S T,

O N T H E

MOTION to Address His Majesty to  
settle 100,000 *l.* *per Annum*

O N T H E

P R I N C E of *W A L E S*.

*Die Martis 25<sup>o</sup> Februarij 1736.*

**T**H E House being moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express the just Sense of this House of his Majesty's great Goodness and tender Regard for the lasting Welfare and Happiness of his People, in the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*; and as this House cannot omit any Opportunity of shewing their Zeal and Regard for his Majesty's Honour,  
and

and the Prosperity of his Family, humbly to beseech his Majesty, that, in Consideration of the high Rank and Dignity of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and their many eminent Virtues and Merits, He would be graciously pleased to settle 100,000 *l.* a Year on the Prince of *Wales*, out of the Revenues cheerfully granted to his Majesty, (for the Expences of his civil Government, and better supporting the Dignity of the Crown, and for enabling his Majesty to make an honourable Provision for his Family) in the same Manner his Majesty enjoy'd it before his happy Accession to the Throne; and also humbly to beseech his Majesty, to settle the like Jointure on her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, as her Majesty had, when She was Princess of *Wales*, and to assure his Majesty, that this House will be ready to do every Thing on their Part, to perform the same, as nothing will more conduce to the strengthening of his Majesty's Government, than honourably supporting the Dignity of their Royal Highnesses, from whom we hope to see a numerous Issue, to deliver down the Blessings of his Majesty's Reign to the latest Posterity.

The Duke of *Newcastle*, by his Majesty's Command, made the like Signification to the House of the Message sent by his Majesty in Writing to the Prince of *Wales*, and of the Report

port of his Royal Highness's verbal Answer, as is printed in the Votes of the House of Commons on the 22d Instant.

And the same being read by the Lord Chancellor,

After a long Debate upon the foregoing Motion,

The Question was put, whether such an Address shall be presented to his Majesty? It was resolved in the Negative.

Contents 28. Proxies 12. In all 40.

Not Content 79. Proxies 24. In all 103.

### *Dissentient*

1. Because this House has an undoubted Right to offer, in an humble Address to his Majesty, their Sense upon all Subjects, in which this House shall conceive that the Honour and Interest of the Nation are concern'd.

2. Because the Honour and Interest of the Nation, Crown, and Royal Family, can be concern'd in nothing more, than in having a due and independent Provision made for the first-born Son, and Heir apparent to the Crown.

3. Because, in the late King's Reign; 100,000 *l.* a Year, clear of all Deductions whatsoever, was settled upon his present Majesty, when Prince of *Wales*, cut of a Civil-List not exceeding 700,000 *l.* a Year.

H

4. Because



4. Because his present Majesty had granted Him by Parliament several Funds to compose a Civil-List of 800,000 *l.* a Year, which we have very good Reason to believe bring in at least 900,000 *l.* and are more likely to increase than to diminish.

5. Because out of this extraordinary and growing Civil-List, We humbly conceive his Majesty may be able to make an honourable Provision for the rest of his Royal Family, without any Necessity of lessening that Revenue which, in his own Case, when He was Prince of *Wales*, the Wisdom of Parliament adjudged to be a proper Maintenance for the first-born Son, and Heir apparent of the Crown.

6. Because it is the undoubted Right of Parliament to explain the Intention of their own Acts, and to offer their Advice in Pursuance thereof. And though, in the inferior Courts of *Westminster-hall*, the Judges can only consider an Act of Parliament according to the Letter and express Words of the Act, the Parliament itself may proceed in a higher Way, by declaring what was their Sense in passing it, and on what Grounds; especially in a Matter recent, and within the Memory of many in the House, as well as out of it.

7. Because there were many obvious and good Reasons, why the Sum of 100,000 *l. per Annum* for the Prince, was not specify'd in  
the

the Act pass'd at that Time, particularly his being a Minor, and unmarried. But we do apprehend, that it is obvious that the Parliament would not have granted to his Majesty so great a Revenue above That of the late King, but with an Intention that 100,000 *l.* a Year should at a proper Time be settled on the Prince, in the same Manner as it was enjoy'd by his Royal Father, when He was Prince of *Wales*. And his Royal Highness being now thirty Years old, and most happily marry'd, We apprehend it can no longer be delay'd, without Prejudice to the Honour of the Family, the Right of the Prince, and Intention of the Parliament. And as in many Cases the Crown is known to stand as Trustee for the Publick, upon Grants in Parliament; so We humbly conceive that in this Case, according to the Intention of Parliament, the Crown stands as Trustee for the Prince, for the aforesaid Sum.

8. Because We do conceive, that the present Princess of *Wales* ought to have the like Jointure that her present Majesty had, when She was Princess of *Wales*, and that it would be for the Honour of the Crown, that no Distinction whatsoever should be made between Persons of equal Rank and Dignity.

9. Because We apprehend, that it has always been the Policy of this Country, and Care of Parliament, that a suitable Provision, independent

dent of the Crown, should be made for the Heir apparent, that by shewing Him early the Ease and Dignity of Independence, he may learn by his own Experience, how a great and free People should be govern'd. And as We are convinc'd in our Consciencés, that if this Question had been pass'd in the Affirmative, it would have prevented all future Uneasiness that may unhappily rise upon this Subject, by removing the Cause of such Uneasiness, and giving his Royal Highness what We apprehend to be his Right; We make use of the Privileges inherent in Members of this House to clear ourselves to all Posterity from being concern'd in laying it aside.

10. Lastly, We thought it more incumbent upon us to insist upon this Motion, for the Sake of this Royal Family, under which alone we are fully convinced we can live *Free*, and under the Royal Family we are fully determined we *will live Free*.

*Winchelsea and  
Nottingham,  
Berkshire,  
Cobham,  
Chesterfield,  
Cardigan,  
Marlborough,  
Carteret,*

*Bridgwater,  
Bedford,  
Weymouth,  
Bathurst,  
Coventry,  
Ker,  
Suffolk.*

## F I N I S.

### E R R A T A.

**P**Age 6. Line 13. strike out the Word *not*. — P. 11. L. 15. instead of *Convention of Parliament*, read *Convention Parliament*. — P. 35. L. 15. strike out the Words, *little of*, and insert *well*. — P. 60. L. 20. instead of, *the Royal Family*, read *this Royal Family*.









